

## French troops leave Zaïre

PARIS, June 14 (AP). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today that the last French troops have left the Zaïre mining town of Kolwezi and on their way home. The president, speaking at a conference, seemed eager by his announcement to end the military operation by 600 French troops who retook Kolwezi from rebel tribesmen on May 18. The French soldiers are being replaced in the Province city by Zaïrean soldiers and troops from an African peace force flown in by U.S. transport. M. Giscard d'Estaing did not specify whether the French military team advising Zaïre's army in the Kolwezi area with Zaïrean troops or the national peace force.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جورن تائمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1978 — RAGAB 9, 1389

Holland 5, Austria 1  
W. Germany 0, Italy 0

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 14 (AP). — Holland's soccer men clicked into top gear today to crush Austria 5-1 and raced into the lead in group A of the Second Round of the World Cup. While West Germany, the defending champions, struggled to hold Italy to a 0-0 draw at River Plate Stadium in Buenos Aires, the Dutchmen were in unstoppable form at Cordoba, Austria, the surprise team of the First Round, crumpled before the Dutch scoring power. Johnny Rep scored two, Rob Rensenbrink, Ernie Brandts and Willy van der Kerkhof one each. Group B was getting under way later tonight.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## K. government's fate in balance

N, June 14 (R). — British Labour government today possible parliamentary which would force an general election.

But some Liberal M.P.s were still threatening to abstain and the House of Commons vote looked like being very close. With the government's fate in their hands, the Liberals and other small groups were still undecided about how to vote as the debate got under way.

The Conservative opposition precipitated the crisis by tabling a censure motion against Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Denis Healey. The government appeared capable of winning by about only four votes at best and the outcome was expected to be in doubt until the last minute.

ire to get  
om. in aid

ELLS, June 14 (R). — of emergency aid worth an \$70 million have be- to Zaïre to help re- vultoring economy at a with ten of its credit- gians officials said to-

of this was aid already ed for Zaïre, whose c position in Africa and leral resources make ally important to the

al of the creditor na- tably the U.S., France, d Britain, asked for mation before commit- ments to emergency

's most urgent needs imated at between \$70 and \$120 million.

Germany will provide lion under existing ags- to improve Zaïre's tra- system one of its most investment needs, and pecified amount of food

World Bank's Interna- development Agency will available \$14 million to rom its \$385 million bud- aid to Africa.



French troops of the United Nations peace-keeping forces (left) watch as Israeli tanks rumble past on their way out of Ras Al Bayyada in southern Lebanon ending a 91-day occupation on Tuesday. (AP wirephoto)

## Arab peace troops search for killers as Franjeh is buried

BEIRUT, June 14 (R). — Lebanese government leaders today attended the funeral of Tony Franjeh, son of former President Suleiman Franjeh, who was killed yesterday in rightist clashes at the northern mountain resort of Ihdn.

At the same time, travellers reaching Beirut said Arab

peace-keeping troops had raided a village in the region in an apparent search for the killers of Mr. Franjeh and at least 44 other people in the attack.

The victims also included his wife and three-year-old daughter.

Prime Minister Selim Al

## Egyptian prosecutors interrogate Heykal

CAIRO, June 14 (AP). — Mr. Mohammad Hassanein Heykal, the former editor of the authoritative daily Al-Ahram newspaper was questioned at length by Egyptian prosecutors about articles he wrote recently in other newspaper criticising the policies of President Anwar Sadat.

"The atmosphere was cordial," Mr. Heykal told a reporter after being interrogated for 2 1/2 hours. "But I was ordered not to say anything."

He is one of five journalists accused to leave the country with authorities investigate articles they wrote which threatened "national unity" and "social order" to determine if they violated a two-week old law.

A brief statement released by Attorney General Anwar Habib said the questioning would continue tomorrow. Habib's office refused to explain how the new law against political opponents will be implemented.

Sources said parliament will decide, based on Habib's recommendations, the new law should be applied to Heykal and the other journalists.

Mr. Heykal, a former minister of information and an author, reportedly faces expulsion from the press union and could be prohibited from writing articles inside or outside Egypt.

Mr. Heykal was dismissed from Al-Ahram in 1974 after criticising President Sadat's foreign policy. Since then he has been writing for newspapers in other Arab nations while residing in Cairo.

Parliament is examining the cases of 136 other persons who risk losing their political freedom under a variety of charges.

Cairo newspapers reported almost all the persons involved have already been convicted of criminal offenses and have received prison terms or are still in jail. They include some former cabinet ministers.

Hoss drove to Zghorta where Mr. Franjeh was buried, to deliver condolences to his father from President Elias Sarkis.

There were at least 30 coffins of victims of the fighting between rival rightwing groups.

The attack at Ihdn followed a month of clashes between the mainly Christian rightist militia groups in which about 14 people have died.

Christian Maronite Patriarch Antonios Khoreish officiated at the burial of Mr. Franjeh. The ceremony was attended by government ministers and representatives of parliament of which Mr. Franjeh was a member.

The travellers said the village searched by the peace-keeping force was Deir Al Ahmar.

A Lebanese army sergeant was accidentally killed during the operation, they added.

The reports said a number of villagers were detained and disarmed but were released about four hours later 5 kms. from Deir Al Ahmar.

The troops, policing the 19-month-old civil war armistice were heavily reinforced with tanks and armoured personnel carriers in sensitive parts of the north.

They patrolled highways, combed mountain cedar woods and carefully checked traffic in a security dragnet designed to head off a wave of revenge killings between the nation's leading Christian clans.

## Waldheim: Lebanon recognised rightist control in south

UNITED NATIONS, June 14 (Agencies). — Maj. Sa'd Haddad, commander of rightist militia units in southern Lebanon, has been provisionally recognised by the Lebanese government as de facto commander of the Lebanese forces in his area U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today. This was to facilitate the mission of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Dr. Waldheim said in his latest progress report on the U.N. peace-keeping force. Israeli troops yesterday completed their withdrawal from southern Lebanon, handing over control of much of the border area to Maj. Haddad's forces instead of to UNIFIL.

Dr. Waldheim's report was issued here after the Lebanese government denied telling Gha-naian Maj.-Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, UNIFIL Commander, that Maj. Haddad "represents the legitimate authority in the south." The government sent Dr. Waldheim a protest against Gen. Erskine's statement that it had said that.

The U.N. report said the Lebanese army would issue instructions to Maj. Haddad to "facilitate UNIFIL mission and deployment."

To this end the Lebanese army will appoint two senior officers to liaise with UNIFIL headquarters and will, as soon as possible, take measures to regularise the situation of Lebanese regular forces in the south," the report said.

It added that the Lebanese government had decided to move Lebanese army units to the south as soon as possible.

Lebanese say otherwise

However, the Lebanese go-

vernment today described as "strictly unfounded" a statement by Gen. Erskine that he was in cooperation in southern Lebanon with rightist militias because the Lebanese government had "told him they represented its authority in the area."

The government today also served an official ultimatum on the rightist officers that they would be treated as renegades unless they promptly turned over their areas to U.N. troops and confined themselves to barracks.

Dr. Waldheim also reported that UNIFIL had agreed to allow the delivery of food, water and medicine to "limited Palestinian groups still in its area of operations."

This was an ad hoc interim arrangement for humanitarian and practical reasons, he said.

The report did not say how many Palestinians were involved, or when they entered the area now controlled by the U.N. force.

## Waldheim rebukes Dayan for accusation

UNITED NATIONS, June 14 (R). — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today rebuked Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan for implying that

U.N. troops in southern Lebanon were aiding hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas.

In an unusually terse response to a letter from Mr. Dayan which was circulated yesterday, Dr. Waldheim also complained that the task of the peace-keeping force (UNIFIL) had not been helped by Israel's failure to turn over control of evacuated Lebanese territory to the U.N.

The secretary general took the unusual course of releasing the text of his reply to Mr. Dayan in advance of its formal reproduction as a U.N. document.

He called in Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog this morning and gave the latter personally to him. The Israeli mission had released Mr. Dayan's letter last night at about the time it was delivered to Dr. Waldheim.

The secretary general said he was surprised at the allegations made by Mr. Dayan, who accused the U.N. of allowing members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to return to southern Lebanon and to receive food and supplies.

Dr. Waldheim said Gen. Ennio Silasvuo, the ranking U.N. officer in the area, and Maj.-Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, Commander of UNIFIL, had already responded to Mr. Dayan's charges at a meeting with Israeli officers.

The secretary general said the "transit of non-military supplies to small groups in the area" was dealt with in his report on UNIFIL operations to the Security Council today.

## Latest from Dayan: Waldheim collaborates with PLO in Lebanon

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 14 (R). — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has protested to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) which he said allowed Palestinian guerrillas to enter areas evacuated by the

A Foreign Ministry statement said: "Mr. Dayan referred to the fact that hundreds of terrorists, members of the PLO, had entered the area evacuated by the Israeli army, although the U.N. secretary general had undertaken to prevent the entry of terrorists and to clear out those who had managed to infiltrate into the evacuated area."

"Mr. Dayan pointed out that the Israeli army had today completed its evacuation of southern Lebanon in accordance with the Security Council resolutions, but protested at the reliable and confirmed information according to which hundreds of PLO terrorists had already entered the evacuated area while UNIFIL units allowed them to bring up supplies. PLO liaison officers are even active in a number of UNIFIL units."

Mr. Dayan said these facts were contrary to Dr. Waldheim's undertakings to Israel.

Editorial comment: page 2

Israeli army, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night.

Mr. Dayan's note was passed on through Israel's Ambassador to the U.N. Chaim Herzog, as Israeli forces completed their withdrawal from Lebanon.

Mr. Dayan said UNIFIL cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and failure to halt infiltration through UNIFIL lines contravened a personal undertaking from U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim last April.

## Begin retires home to work out urgent solution for impending cabinet crisis

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 14 (AP). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin decided today to cancel all other business and concentrate on uniting his divided cabinet over questions concerning the future of the occupied West Bank.

A spokesman said Mr. Begin would remain at his Jerusalem home to work on the problem for the rest of the week, probably postponing a formal cabinet meeting until next Sunday.

The spokesman said the brief break from office routine was unrelated to Mr. Begin's health. The prime minister was absent from his office for ten days recently suffering from an undisclosed illness. He has been hospitalised twice in the past year for heart trouble.

The United States has asked Israel if it would be ready to negotiate a final settlement for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, at the end of a proposed five-year transi-

on period. It also wants to know how Israel proposed to conduct the negotiations.

In private contacts and formal meetings, Mr. Begin's government has been deliberating its response for more than a month. Veteran observers say both the fate of Egyptian-Israeli peace talks and the stability of Mr. Begin's own government may hinge on the reply.

The cabinet emerged sharply divided in its last session on Monday, with three ministers submitting proposals. Mr. Begin is now trying to come up with formulae to satisfy the cabinet factions and the United States.

Reports of an impending cabinet crisis have been so persistent that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan was forced to deny that he may resign if his proposal is rejected.

"I submitted no ultimatums in the proposal I put be-

fore the cabinet and I gave no hint about resigning," Mr. Dayan was quoted as telling the Maariv newspaper.

Mr. Begin's peace plan for the West Bank, proposed in December and rejected by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, calls for an indefinite period of Palestinian autonomy falling short of full independence. Washington believes the Begin plan might be acceptable but only as a transition to a more far-reaching solution.

Reliable sources say Mr. Dayan suggests negotiating parts of a settlement now while leaving more difficult questions for discussion in five years by Israel, Jordan and West Bank Palestinians.

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman also proposed an affirmative reply to the U.S. questions, but he differed with Mr. Dayan in suggesting that Egypt also have a voice in negotiations.

## World News Roundup...

### China, Japan to resume treaty talks

3, June 14 (R). — China today agreed to a Japanese suggestion for resuming negotiations on a peace and friendship treaty, Chinese Foreign Ministry said. Mr. Wang Hsiao-yun, Deputy Minister of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department, told the Japanese Embassy in Peking that China was prepared to hold talks early next month on the treaty, it said. Negotiations have stalled since September, 1975, because of Chinese insistence that the treaty must contain a clause condemning the domination of an area by one power. The Soviet Union, the clause as directed against it, has warned Japan since, but unspecified, retaliatory measures if it agrees to a hegemony measure.

### Mondale to join Israeli celebrations

INGTON, June 14 (R). — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale will visit Israel from June 29 to July 3 to take part in Israel's anniversary celebrations, President Carter announced today. A spokesman for Mr. Mondale said his visit would be chiefly ceremonial but the vice president would meet Israeli leaders and discuss the Middle East situation. President Carter said Mondale would convey his congratulations to the 30th anniversary of the American people on the 30th anniversary of the existence. "His visit underscores the deep and enduring friendship between the people of the United States and the president said.

### Two more earth tremors in Japan

0, June 14 (R). — Two more earth tremors jolted Japan as alarm grew over a massive pollution danger revealed by the big earthquake. One tremor hit Sendai on the Pacific coast where the earlier quake killed 22 people and injured 100 but caused no casualties. The second struck the northern of Hokkaido. The pollution threat comes from 2,800 giant rage tanks around the country, each holding 10,000 kilolitres of them, previously thought tough enough to withstand a quake, burst open at Sendai on Monday and spewed out kilolitres of oil.

### Bhutto's daughter freed from house arrest

CHI, June 14 (R). — Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Pakistan's condemned Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was freed today after three months house arrest. She was freed by the country's ruling military authorities on March 16, days before the Lahore High Court imposed a death sentence on her father for ordering a political killing in 1974. The High Court said she was being held without lawful authority. The authorities feared at the time that Miss Bhutto, 25, organised anti-government demonstrations to protest against her father's sentence. Miss Benazir, a former President of the United Nations, a student society at the British university, and another, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, had led a campaign for Mr. Bhutto's release since his arrest in September last year.

## U.S. not anxious to receive Castro

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Agencies). — The White House has dismissed an offer by Cuban leader Fidel Castro to meet President Carter as Washington and Havana continue to stick to their versions of events that led up to last month's invasion of Zaïre.

The offer to meet Mr. Carter was brought back to Washington from Havana yesterday by two Democratic congressmen along with some harsh words by Dr. Castro for National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The two members of the House of Representatives International Affairs Committee, Stephen Solarz of New York and Anthony Beilenson of California, told reporters they had a nine hour meeting with Dr. Castro.

He had repeated denials of any Cuban role in the training or supplying of Katangese rebels who invaded Zaïre's southern Shaba Province from Angola last month. Hundred of Zaïreans and Europeans were killed in the invasion.

Dr. Castro also told the congressmen he was willing to discuss the matter with the president personally, although he doubted such a meeting was possible.

A senior White House official later confirmed the Cuban leader's pessimism when he commented, "I simply cannot imagine that."

Carter's hard line

President Carter stuck to his hard line on Cuba last night at a dinner for visiting Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai when he called the prime minister a "superb representative of the

non-aligned movement." Then, in an usually pointed diplomatic reference, for a state dinner, he added, "I think he would agree he recognises the fact that Cuba is not indeed a non-aligned country... but he hopes that Cuba will change in the future."

In his remarks to the two congressmen, Dr. Castro told them that U.S. policy in Africa was based on a lie.

"He said the lie was manufactured in Brzezinski's office," Mr. Beilenson said. "He said that President Carter has been confused and deceived."

Mr. Carter has called Cuba's insistence that it is a non-aligned country, a preposterous claim, and virtually accused the Cuban leader of lying when he denied his forces had trained and equipped the Katangese rebels.

Dr. Castro, on the other hand, not only denied those charges, but said he had tried to stop the invasion.

Having heard both sides, the two congressmen remained unconvinced as to who was telling the truth.

Mr. Solarz said the Castro version was "a compelling case."

Mr. Beilenson said that the evidence shown so far by the Carter administration was "not compelling and certainly not conclusive."

Other congressmen and some administration sources have complained the evidence of Cuban involvement supplied by the CIA was mostly second hand, and in some cases third hand.

Agostinho Neto in February to tell the Katangans in his country not to invade.

"Instructions had been communicated to the Katangese," Mr. Solarz said, although he said he had no details on those instructions.

Mr. Solarz said Dr. Castro also asserted to the congressmen "there was a surprising shift" in Carter administration statements on the Cuban involvement.

He quoted Dr. Castro as saying that just before the Carter administration officials began citing Cuban involvement in the invasion "he indicated... he received a message from a high official that he characterised as being very constructive."

Mr. Solarz quoted Dr. Castro as saying Cuban diplomats reported back from New York that U.S. officials appeared to be satisfied with Cuban assurances that they had not been involved in the invasion.

Dr. Castro also acknowledged that Cubans are "providing advice and assistance to the independence movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia" in South Africa, Mr. Solarz said.

The congressman quoted Dr. Castro as saying he does not intend to reduce the number of Cuban forces in Angola so long as those black independence movements continue.

"Even if it turns out the Cubans were involved, we have exaggerated out of all proportion the importance of that involvement," Mr. Solarz said.

To whip up a kind of hysteria in this country about the presence of Cuban troops without mentioning French and other foreign forces opens us up to a charge of hypocrisy," Mr. Solarz said.

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The Independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
الجزيرة المستقلة الأردنية السياسية اليومية المنشورة من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

جالات الرفاعي



## Why is Moshe going home?

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan -- a man never at a loss for words -- now complains to the United Nations Secretary General that U.N. peace-keeping troops have allowed hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas to enter areas that have just been evacuated by the Israeli occupation army in south Lebanon. This raises a very important question, which Mr. Dayan seems to be avoiding: If the whole point of the Israeli invasion and occupation of southern Lebanon was to drive the Palestinian resistance from the area, and now Israel is pulling out of the area with full knowledge that the Palestinians are moving right back in, then what has been the whole point of the exercise in invasion and occupation and destruction? This is a very strange case indeed.

If Mr. Dayan is so worried about hundreds of Palestinians setting up their bases once again in southern Lebanon, why is he taking away his 25,000 occupation soldiers and going home? Why has he decided to stop using his shiny new F-15 fighter-bombers to carry out massive air, ground and sea attacks against those awesome fleets of Lebanese fishing boats along the sunny south Lebanese coast? Why, indeed, has he taken his army of tanned young soldiers out of south Lebanon and turned control of the area over to that peculiar fighting machine of the Lebanese rightists under the command of the very mediagenic Major Haddad? But Major Haddad had to call in the Israelis to save his skin last year, so how does Mr. Dayan expect him to be able to pacify southern Lebanon any better today than he could do six months ago? This is a very strange case indeed. What is Mr. Dayan doing?

Why is Mr. Dayan sending letters of complaint to the secretary general of the United Nations? Why is Mr. Dayan leaving south Lebanon, three months after his boss Mr. Begin said the Israelis would cut off the arm of the PLO, with the PLO's arms clearly still intact and very much in action? Why does the major military figure in Israel of the past two decades oversee the Israeli pullout from south Lebanon with every stated Israeli military and political objective related to the invasion obviously unfulfilled?

Is it, perhaps, that Mr. Dayan is conceding the weakness of all his guns? The powerlessness of all his airplanes? The futility of his Zionist philosophy's instinct to try and catch a few hundred Palestinian resistance fighters with his 25,000 boy soldiers and battle-hardened sunglasses-clad generals?

Is Mr. Dayan trying to tell us that he has learned the lessons in southern Lebanon that the United States learned in Vietnam?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

In his daily column "words" in Al Rai JUMA' HAMMAD today criticised the decision of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to reduce its public services and to move part of its headquarters from Beirut to Vienna. Mr. Hammad charges by saying that, as was expected, UNRWA is planning to withdraw gradually from its mission and pledge by the United Nations to the Palestinian refugees. UNRWA has taken its decision in spite of the Jordanian government's expressed readiness to provide it freely with all necessary facilities in Amman, he says.

AL DUSTOUR commends the free dialogue which took place yesterday between His Majesty King Hussein and the teaching staff of the University of Jordan. It says this open intellectual exchange is a new indication of the increasingly flourishing democracy in Jordan.

The newspaper says the subjects on which the dialogue revolved, such as freedom coupled with responsibility, political establishments, stimulating the positive potential of youth and the development of education and culture -- all these come within the list of factors which are indispensable for building up the country's indigenous strength, in order, as the King has said, to "recover our usurped rights and face the challenges that threaten the Arab individual at present and in the future."

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibit

"Britain and the World of Islam" is the theme of an exhibition starting at the British Council. On display are pictures, photographs, posters, records and films from the World of Islam Festival which was held in Britain in 1976, plus over 400 British books on the Middle East. Open till Saturday 24 from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. daily.

### Exhibit Films

The films from the World of Islam Festival exhibition will be screened at the British Council tonight and tomorrow in the garden at 8:15 p.m.

### Concert

A musical programme featuring the "Roots" will be given at the Haya Public Park (Haya Arts Centre) this afternoon, at 4:30 p.m. Open invitation.

### Russian Film

A film entitled "Aladdin and the Magic Lamp" at the Soviet Cultural Centre this evening at 8:00 p.m.

## RSS plans to house centre for technical information contained in patent documents

By Breda Finegan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN. — Within about six months Jordan should have access to the very latest technological information as contained in published patent documents.

In a recent interview with the Jordan Times Director of the Department of Planning at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib explained the tremendous advantages this will have for development in Jordan.

For instance, Dr. Khatib said, instead of scientists in Jordan working for six months on some technical problem that has already been solved elsewhere -- spending time and money painstakingly trying to discover what has already been discovered -- they would have access to the information in patent documents and could start where the patent holders left off as it were. This would mean a tremendous amount of time, effort and money saved.

Dr. Khatib said that eventually Jordan hopes to have access to the one million patent documents published yearly and registered with the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in the U.S.

In the meantime, though, with the help of WIPO, the RSS is going to build a system within

the existing technical information centre at the RSS for receiving and using technical information particular to Jordan's development needs at the moment.

The idea is to start off in a small way with specialised information and gradually expand the information facilities so that eventually Jordanian industries, research institutes and other concerned organisations can have the very latest available technical information on just about every field of science and technology.

Eventually, Dr. Khatib said, it may even be possible to set up a regional technical information centre in Jordan to serve the Arab World. But as yet we can't tell whether this will work out as other Arab countries are also interested in housing such a centre.

Last month a meeting was held in Cairo on the very subject of making technical information available to the Arab World. The Arab World has up till now played an almost negligible role in patenting -- according to WIPO statistics for 1976, approximately 80 per cent of patent documents were published by Western countries, with Japan, Germany and France topping the bill. It is however understandable that countries primarily concerned with

development are going to seek existing information rather than make great strides in scientific and technological advancement.

The Cairo meet, the Regional Meeting for Arab Countries on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents, which was organised by WIPO in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and other U.N. and regional agencies, discussed how technical information centres in the Arab World can get access to the vast amount of technical information stored in patent documents.

More importantly, the question of getting appropriate information for development projects in these countries was also discussed.

"The conference," Dr. Khatib emphasised "was an introductory seminar into the whole subject of patents and what they mean."

"The setting up of this information centre (at the RSS) would not give us any legal status to accept patent applications or issue patent documents," Dr. Khatib added. There is an office at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce which has this authority, and it would continue to do that job. The centre at the RSS would merely be an information centre used mainly by research organisations.

Will this be the first such

centre in the Arab world? No, Egypt, also with the help of WIPO, set up a technical information centre ten years ago. "We will do the same," Dr. Khatib went on, "at the Cairo conference WIPO expressed willingness to help in organising the centre in Jordan. WIPO will help in training our personnel and in devising a system of storage and retrieval."

## More summer camps to be set up in Jordan, Syria

AMMAN, June 14 (JNA). — Director of physical education at the Ministry of Education Mohammad Abu Al Taiyeb left for Damascus today to hold talks with officials of the Syrian Ministry of Education aimed at setting up a work and recreational camp in Damascus for Jordanian students excelling in their constructive work at Al Hussein summer camps. Meanwhile, the ministry will set up 28 new summer camps and training centres in Jordan this year. Thirteen of these camps will be in various governorates, seven will be attached to military institutions and the remaining eight will be centres

for training in banking and hospital work. Nearly 3,000 students will participate in the activities of the camps and training centres which will begin operating early next month.

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Adnan Badran returns from U.S. universities conference

AMMAN, June 14 (JNA). — President of Yarmouk University Adnan Badran returned recently from a visit to the United States during which he represented the university at a conference on modern academic methods. Held at the University of Wisconsin earlier this month, the conference was presented with 25 papers from new universities worldwide which were taking part in the conference. Among other recommendations the conference emphasised the necessity to keep an element of flexibility in the organisation of modern universities in order to allow them to adapt to the needs of development.

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Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help if it is to be a success. It's the news of your clubs, your exhibitions, your meetings and outings that are open to the public which appear in "What's going on." Help us to help you publicise your public events. Charity bazaars, school open days, concerts, commercial exhibitions -- our readers are interested in your event.

Please write us at P.O. Box 6710, telephone 67171 or even call in at our offices on the Amman-Swedish road between 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and tell us what's going on. The Jordan Times will publish free listings on the day of the event.

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## Housing in Jordan: 3

# Less reliance on private sector, more government involvement necessary to meet increased demand for low-cost housing

Following is the last in a three part series on housing in Jordan. In today's article we discuss the financing of housing projects. The previous two articles dealt with the housing boom and social factors affecting planning.

By Ian Kellas  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Who is going to provide the money to build the houses in Jordan? Will the government have to step in, in a bigger way? Or can the job be left largely to the private sector -- as it has been in the past?

Three or four years ago it looked as though the cooperative movement might play a substantial part in helping to house the population of Amman. By pooling resources co-

operatives can build cheaply. In the mid-1970's the number of housing cooperatives leapt upwards. There are now over 50 housing societies in existence with a total membership of 3,481 at the last count. The societies have built 64 apartment blocks and 318 free-standing villas. But it looks as though the rate of growth has now almost crawled to a halt. Mr. Mohammad Shweiki, head of the non-agricultural department at the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, feels that societies tend to be successful

only if their members have quite high incomes.

Doctors, dentists and workers at the Royal Scientific Society, for instance, are running successful housing cooperatives. But others -- often former of rather low-paid government employees -- are doing less well. And some have recently gone into liquidation as funds run short.

A few big corporations are stepping in to help provide housing for their own staff. Alia for instance is currently building a 370-house residential estate at Marj Al Hamam, near the road to Jerusalem.

One obvious result of this sort of organisation of housing is that people from the same jobs will tend to live together. What would it be like, one

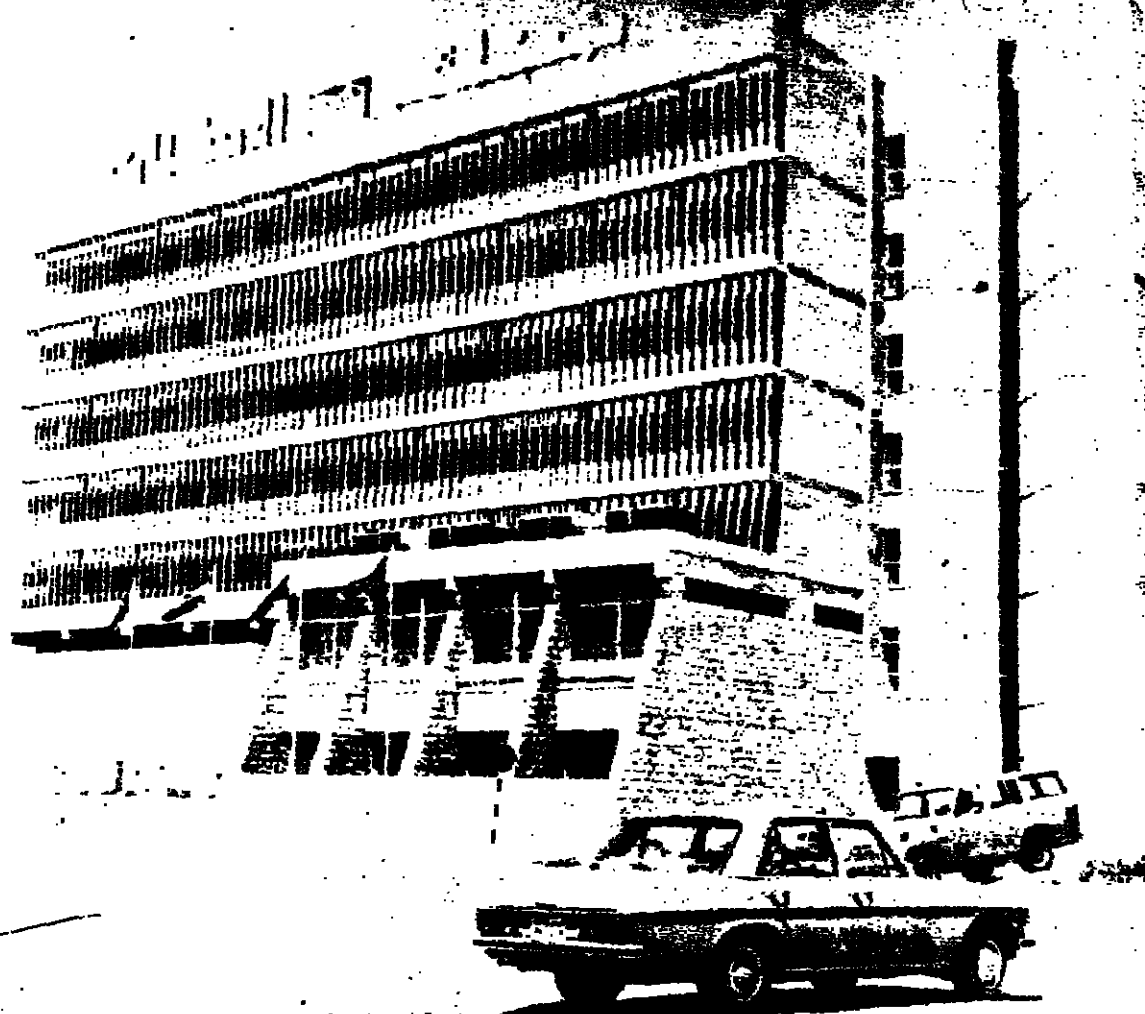
wonders, to live in a small town inhabited almost entirely by teachers, (not an unlikely prospect in Jordan) or in an estate where all one's neighbours were dentists? "I personally do not like this trend," Hamdallah Nabulsi, Director General of the Housing Corporation told the Jordan Times.

One of the reasons that the cooperative movement has slowed down, according to Mr. Shweiki, is that the government has clearly decided to rely less on cooperatives and more on the Housing Corporation for the provision of low-cost accommodation. In 1976, the prime minister withdrew his earlier offer to provide land free to any group of government employees who formed themselves into a cooperative, Mr. Shweiki said.

Set up in 1965, the Housing Corporation has concentrated on supervising and financing big housing projects for low and middle income people. The apartments that it builds range in size from 45 to 120 square metres. The corporation offers five per cent loans over a period of twenty years to allow people to buy their own houses and priority is given to government employees and large families. Costs of course vary, but a monthly payment of JD 30 for a fairly big house would not be abnormal.

According to the five year plan the corporation has the task of building 7,700 units of housing between 1976 and 1980 and this is meant to cost JD 25 million. During the previous three year plan, the corporation achieved 64 per cent

of its target by building 2,904 units. "I do not think that the Housing Corporation in these



The Housing Bank rapidly established itself as one of Jordan's most successful financial institutions -- but how much of the finance for housing can it provide? (Photo by John Bonar)

years can cover the demand," Mr. Hamdallah Nabulsi told the Jordan Times "but it all depends on financing and the costs of building." Apart from some help from abroad the Housing Corporation relies mainly on low interest loans from the government. At present it has credit facilities with the Central Bank worth JD 9 million.

The private sector, however, has always played the biggest part in housing in Jordan. During the three year plan (1973-75) the private housing sector exceeded expectations by 212 per cent. And the current five year plan has been left the task of building 23,000 units.

One indication of the importance of the private sector in the housing field, is the almost spectacular success of the Housing Bank, an independent institution which was founded in 1974.

Within three years it has won a 12 per cent share of the commercial banking market in Jordan. Its profits this year are likely to top the JD 1 million mark, and it has been paying out dividends to its shareholders of nine per cent. Its assets grew by 72 per cent between 1976 and 1977 according to the annual report.

The bank had an energetic boost in its activities in 1976, when it granted well over three times as much money in loans as it had in the previous year.

There was criticism at the time that it was helping to fuel inflation with its liberal lending policies and, whether as a result of this or not, the bank has since adopted a more cautious policy.

As Deputy Director General Bassam Atari put it to the Jordan Times, the bank has been "tightening its loans." All the same it looks as though it will lend much more this year than it did in 1977.

The annual report of the Housing Bank claims that it is giving more money nowadays to the low income groups. This, however is not borne out by its own figures. But there is a new rule that the bank will not finance more than JD 35 per square metre of building and a special financing scheme has been worked out for cheap rural accommodation.

Between 1974 and 1977 the bank claims to have financed 16,000 houses. Officials at the bank estimate that it at least shares in financing 80 per cent of all the residential building in Jordan.

Mr. Wasif Azar, Managing Director of Shahr Management Services Ltd. and a former secretary general of the National Planning Council, believes that the Housing Bank in fact finances only about one quarter of Jordan's housing.

His belief is that around 70 per cent of all house building is paid for directly out of private savings. And he points out that there is a large amount of money in the kingdom that never gets into the banks.

Mr. Azar reckons that Jordanians working abroad actually send back JD 400,000 a year. This figure is way above official estimates. His own experience is that nearly all the Jordanians abroad want to build a house here. And in the absence of other easy investments, housing is an attractive thing to put your money in, he says. His conclusion, in other words, is that funds for housing are not scarce.

But while it is obvious that a lot of money was to be made a year or two ago by investing in deluxe housing, that is now probably ceasing to be true. Is it possible to make low and medium-cost housing profitable? Eighty per cent of Amman's accommodation is rented, according to Mr. Azar. And yet nearly all the city's housing is owned by individuals rather than by corporations. Both Mr. Azar and the government feel that there would be a useful and profitable role for private corporations in the housing field, if they had the financial power to build on a large scale.

But, the general feeling remains that if the needs for low-cost housing are to be met in the future, the private sector cannot be altogether relied on and the government will have to intervene to a far greater extent than it has so far.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION INVITATION TO TENDER FOR THE PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF A NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL SWITCHING CENTRE

Tender No. TCC 9/78

1. The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites tenders for the provision, installation, testing and service cut-over of a combined National and International Switching Centre (NISC) in Amman, Jordan.

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- International maintenance centre.
- Training.
- Centralised automatic message accounting equipment at the NISC, and automatic number identification equipment at remote local exchanges.
- Ducts and related works necessary to connect the NISC to transmission centre.

3. Agents can obtain a copy of the tender documents from:  
The Secretary of the Tender Committee  
Telecommunication Corporation  
Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. on any normal working day. The price of each copy of the tender documents is JD300 not reimbursable.

4. Only those firms that can prove technical qualification and financial capability to accomplish this scope of work will be considered.

5. Bids should be submitted in three copies, each in a closed envelope, sealed with red wax, and its covers labelled with the words "BIDS FOR THE PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF A NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL SWITCHING CENTER NISC" Tender No. TCC 9/78 original, 1st copy, and 2nd copy.

Note No. (1)  
Any stipulation concerning financial and legal matters must not be combined with the technical offer, but must be stipulated in the financial offer which should constitute a separate chapter or even separate volume.

Note No. (2)  
All quotations must be in Jordan dinars or US dollars, offers presented in any other currency will be rejected.

6. The latest date for submission of proposals to the Telecommunications Corporation Headquarters in Amman is: 14:00 hours, Thursday, September 14th, 1978.

7. The tender documents consist of one volume.

8. All bidders will be required to post a bid bond in the amount of JD 100,000 issued from a Jordanian bank, concurrent with the proposal.

9. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of the tender documents.

For TCC Tender Committee  
Eng. Moh'd Shabib Issa  
Director General.

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from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** One of your best times in a long while to establish meaningful relations with those you come in daily contact with. A good time for social and general prosperity as well as romantic interests.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Showing loved one true affection and thoughtfulness brings a wonderful understanding now. Get into civic work at which you are most adept now.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can accomplish much that requires neatness and precision. Talk problems over with allies and clear them up.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Participate in activities that interest you and accomplish a good deal. Make future appointments also. Have a greater understanding of loved one's needs.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Raise your level of consciousness and improve conditions at home appreciably. Happiness can help you grow, be more successful.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good time to talk over with partners your ideas for expansion which are practical and good. Study reports and statements well and eliminate errors. A happy evening is possible.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make minor repairs to abode that add to beauty, comfort and value. Consider the cost first. Handle affairs in a businesslike way.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You gain goals easily today which can make for a satisfying day. Show affection for others and you get good results. Avoid one who is jealous.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can quietly and confidentially gain the information you need from experts. Use that plan you have to make your love life more ideal.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use a direct approach with those who like and admire you and gain their favors. Make contacts with those who could do the most for you.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Participate in community activities that could show others your abilities. Improve vocational work via right methods.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study the details well of a trip you are planning. A new project can be started successfully now. Avoid one who could be detrimental to your progress.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Carry through with a plan you have so that you can discharge some obligations

## West Germany are "underdogs" today

**BUENOS AIRES, June 14 (R).** — European giants West Germany and Italy clash here today at the River Plate Stadium where defeat will almost certainly end their hopes of winning the World Soccer Cup for a third time. For once, champions West Germany are the underdogs. This time the Italians, buoyed by three successive victories in the first round, are the team bursting with confidence.

While Italy march into the match with much the same team that has already beaten France, Hungary and Argentina, West Germany have yet to settle on a consistently successful team.

Fearing the menace of Italy's deadly striking duo of Roberto Bettega and Paolo Rossi, German manager Helmut Schoen looks likely to pack his midfield in an effort to take the sting out of the Italian raids.

Indications from the German camp are that Mr. Schoen will bring Bernd Holzenbein and Herbert Zimmermann into midfield alongside Heinz Flohe and Rainer Bonhof, leaving out attackers Dieter Mueller and Hansi Mueller.

But this excessive caution could concede the initiative to the Italians. Italian manager Bearzot has already said that the Germans might be planning to draw out the Italians in the hope of catching them with counter-attacks.

"We won't fall into that trap," Mr. Bearzot said.

Stopper Mauro Belligi aggravated a strained groin muscle and went off after only six minutes of the match against Argentina. But Claudio Gentile moved across to take Belligi's place and Antonello Cucureddu came on without any apparent weakening of the Italian defence.

It is tempting to forecast that the match will end in a draw as so much is at stake. But Italy know they will never have a better chance of ousting one of their major rivals for the cup.

Today could mark the beginning of the end of West Germany's reign as world champions.

The other match in second round Group A brings together Holland and Austria at Cordoba. Holland have serious injury problems and are likely to be without midfield motivator John Neskens and defenders Wim Rijsbergen and Wim Suurbur.

Holland, runners-up in 1974, have so far failed to recapture their best form and their weaknesses were only too evident in Sunday's 3-2 defeat by Scotland.

But even with injury-enforced changes Holland may still be too experienced for an Austrian team which relies heavily on the striking power of Hans Krankl. Without adequate support, Krankl may be blotted out.

Brazil, breathing more easily after their narrow escape from elimination in the first round, take on a Peruvian side which may be let down by its fragile defence.

Manager Claudio Coutinho last night quashed rumours that 32-year-old midfielder Rivelino would take no further part in Brazil's World Cup campaign.

He confirmed that Mr. Rivelino would miss today's match because of a nagging ankle injury "but we are hoping he will be fit for the game against Argentina on Sunday."

After a poor performance against Sweden it was rumoured that Mr. Rivelino was out of favour with the manager, but Mr. Coutinho said: "We are missing him a lot, he is the inspiration behind all attacking ideas."

Argentina, still rated Cup favourites despite their defeat by

Italy, tackle disappointing Poland in Rosario. Like West Germany and Holland, Poland have yet to find the spark which propelled them to success in 1974 when they finished third.

Polish manager Jacek Gmoch sprang a surprise last night by announcing that he was dropping giant blond centre-back Jerzy Gorgon and was bringing back striker Andrzej Szarmach, left out after the match against Tunisia.

The tournament also has another problem to contend with -- fog. Rolling in from the River Plate basin, it disrupted World Cup arrangements yesterday and could pose a threat to today's Italy-West Germany match.

The fog is confined to the Buenos Aires area and yesterday closed both the domestic and international airports.

One team hoping the fog lifts are Scotland, who hope to leave Argentina today at the end of their ill-fated World Cup campaign.

Kickoff time changes

The World Cup press office today announced changes in the kickoff times for three of Sunday's four second round matches.

The Group A matches between Italy and Austria and Holland and West Germany will now start at 19:45 GMT instead of 16:45 GMT as originally announced.

The Group B match between Poland and Peru has been brought forward from 19:45 GMT to 16:45 GMT.

Argentina and Brazil will kick off at 22:15 GMT as scheduled.

## Ali jogs, boxes and lectures in Moscow

**MOSCOW, June 14 (R).** — Former world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali yesterday went jogging in Red Square, traded punches with Soviet boxers and lectured a packed hall of fans.

Ali's first full day in Moscow -- he arrived Monday on a 12-day Soviet visit -- began with a six a.m. jogging session under the walls of the Kremlin with reporters tagging behind.

Later the ex-champion addressed the Central Institute of Physical Culture and Sport -- the biggest of 23 such establishments in the Soviet Union.

The former champion said he had been very pleased with the welcome he had received and would tell everyone in America how popular he was in the Soviet Union.

"I would also like to let the public in my country know I have never seen people and crowds so disciplined as here," he added.

The head of the Institute, Valentina Maslov, presented Mr. Ali with the organisation's highest award and paid tribute to him as "not only a great sportsman but a great social activist."

Mr. Ali was taken on a tour of the institute which trains Olympic team members and could not resist putting on gloves and stepping into the ring when he entered a gymnasium where boxers were sparring.

Wearing street shoes and trousers but minus his shirt, Mr. Ali took on Soviet heavy weight champion Igor Vitsitsky for two informal three-minute rounds, showing off his famous routine of dancing, diving, and joking in front of his opponent.

## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Major league baseball results and standing after Tuesday's games:

## AMERICAN LEAGUE:

	W	L	PCT.	GB
Boston	41	19	.683	—
New York	34	24	.586	6
Baltimore	34	25	.576	6½
Milwaukee	32	26	.552	8
Detroit	31	28	.524	9½
Cleveland	26	30	.464	13
Toronto	19	38	.333	20½
WEST:				
Oakland	32	28	.533	—
Texas	31	27	.526	½
Kansas City	29	27	.518	1
California	30	29	.508	1½
Chicago	27	30	.474	3½
Minnesota	23	35	.397	8
Seattle	19	43	.306	14

## Tuesday's games:

Minnesota 2-7, Toronto 0-2  
Baltimore 3, Seattle 2  
Boston 5, California 0  
Milwaukee 7, Detroit 3  
New York 5, Oakland 3  
Chicago 10, Cleveland 9  
Kansas City 5, Texas 0

## NATIONAL LEAGUE:

	W	L	PCT.	GB
Chicago	33	23	.583	—
Philadelphia	30	24	.556	2
Montreal	31	28	.525	3½
New York	28	33	.459	7
Pittsburgh	25	31	.446	8
St. Louis	23	39	.371	13
WEST:				
San Francisco	36	21	.632	—
Cincinnati	36	25	.590	2
Los Angeles	32	27	.544	5
Houston	26	30	.464	9½
San Diego	25	33	.431	11½
Atlanta	23	34	.404	13

## Tuesday's games:

Atlanta 12, St. Louis 1  
Cincinnati 1, Chicago 0  
Houston 2, Pittsburgh 1  
New York 3, San Diego 2  
Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 3  
San Francisco 9, Montreal 5

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## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON, (R).** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of interbank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.8337/42	U.S. dollars	
One dollar	2.0850/60	West German marks	
	2.2328/43	Dutch guilders	
	1.8870/80	Swiss francs	
	32.63/66	Belgian francs	
	4.5855/75	French francs	
	858.75/859/25	Italian lire	
	214.80/215.10	Japanese yen	
	4.6230/30	Swedish crowns	
	5.3960/70	Norwegian crowns	
	5.6455/70	Danish crowns	

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Prices Wednesday declined after the larger than expected U.K. trade deficit, dealers said.

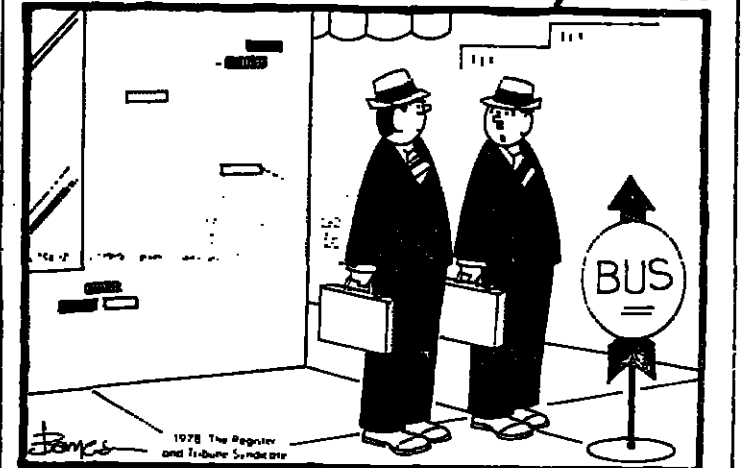
Shares were down a penny or two after being narrowly mixed and at 15:00 the FT. index was down 1.8 at 472.8.

Government bonds were marked down by up to 3/8 point after the trade data. Longer maturities had earlier been 3/8 higher.

Gold shares held steady at the lower levels, while U.S., Canadian and Australian issues inclined easier.

Price of gold closed in London Wednesday at \$183.70/oz.

## THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"Harriet has a way of handling money, too — with reckless abandon."

## CORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A J 9  
♥ A J 7 6 2  
♦ K 6 3  
♣ 9 5

**WEST**  
♦ 7 3 2  
♥ Q 10 5 4  
♦ 9  
♣ A K J 8 3

**EAST**  
♦ 10 6  
♥ 9 8  
♦ J 10 8 4  
♣ K Q 8 5 4

**SOUTH**  
♦ K Q 8 5 4  
♥ K 3  
♦ A Q 7 5 2  
♣ 6

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass  
3 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass  
4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass  
6 ♦ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♣.

South bid aggressively to reach a good six spade contract. Fortunately, he had the playing skill to back up his boldness in the auction.

Despite the fact that, in terms of point count, South had only a smidgen more than a minimum opening bid, he felt that his distribution and key card in his partner's suit merited a "high reverse" rebid of three diamonds. When South learned that his partner had spade support and second-round diamond control, he barged into slam on the strength of his singleton club.

West led the king of clubs and continued with the ace. Declarer ruffed and all seemed to be plain sailing. But declarer realized that a bad break in diamonds could en-

danger his contract, so he planned his play to allow for the possibility of a 4-1 break.

Declarer drew trumps in three rounds and then cashed the ace and queen of diamonds. Had both defenders followed to these two tricks, declarer would have claimed his slam. But when West discarded a club on the second diamond, declarer's foresight in leaving the king of diamonds in dummy was about to bear fruit.

It was now essential for declarer to establish dummy's hearts to make his contract. With nothing to guide him, the percentage play is to cash the king and ace and then ruff a heart. This would succeed whenever either defender held a doubleton queen or the suit divided 3-3.

But there were clues to suggest that hearts were not breaking 3-3. West had shown up with a singleton diamond and three trumps. If he held six clubs to the ace-king, he might have overcalled. It seemed more likely that he had four hearts and five clubs than three and six.

So declarer cashed the king of hearts and boldly finessed the jack. When East followed to this trick with a low card, the slam was home. Declarer cashed the ace of hearts and ruffed a heart to set up a long card, and the carefully preserved king of diamonds served as the entry to the fulfilling trick.

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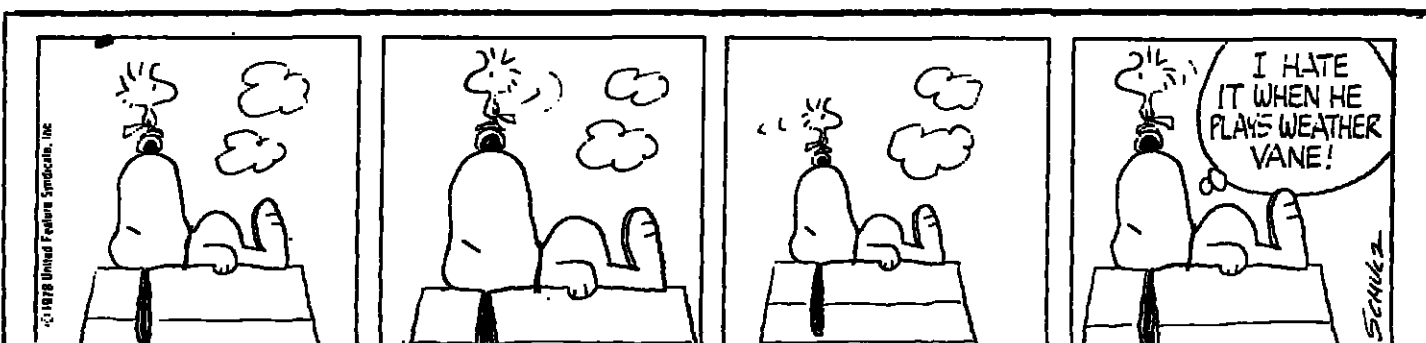
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## 2 Englishmen flogged publicly in Saudi Arabia; U.K. furious

LONDON, June 14 (AP). — Angry British legislators urged the government today to consider withdrawing its ambassador in Saudi Arabia after two Englishmen were publicly flogged there for moonshining in the desert kingdom and breaking its Moslem laws forbidding alcohol.

"This is an appalling and outrageous piece of barbarism," declared laborite John Lee, who introduced a motion urging Foreign Secretary David Owen to order the British envoy, John Wilton, home from Riyadh in protest.

"I shall ask the foreign secretary to make the most forceful and vehement representations to the Saudi Arabian authorities and demand a full explanation for this grotesque punishment."

Another labour member of Parliament, Martin Flannery, snorted: "this is a savage and

barbaric practice ... It's time Saudi Arabia's laws were brought into harmony with those of the civilized world."

The furor over the floggings was heightened by a Foreign Office report that seven other British nationals in Saudi Arabia face the same punishment for making alcohol.

Alexander Howard, a British diplomat in Saudi Arabia, said in a telephone interview on a radio programme broadcast here that the two Englishmen — Nigel Maidment, 27, and Brian Cooper, 35 — have been released from jail and

are expected to fly back to London within the next 24 hours.

The Foreign Office said the pair, who both work for a British firm building an airport extension in Ha'il, a northern caravan crossroads, were arrested in December for manufacturing and selling alcohol.

A spokesman said they chose the flogging and a six-month jail term rather than an extended prison stretch.

The flogging took place in the town square of Ha'il May 15, but news of the punishment was not disclosed by the Foreign Office until Wednesday.

It is not likely, however, that the British government will make too much of the flogging. Britain has built up good relations and lucrative trade deals with the oil-rich kingdom and is not likely to jeopardize them.

## U.S. asks OECD nations to work out plan for sustained economic growth

PARIS, June 14 (R). — The United States today appealed to industrial countries to work out a coordinated programme for sustained economic growth -- with every nation playing its part.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made the call at the opening session of the ministerial conference here of the 24-nation Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The main task of the foreign and finance ministers was to prepare the ground for the Bonn summit in mid-July of the seven leading non-Communist economic powers -- the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France Britain and Italy.

The OECD nations are trying to agree on action to lift their economies out of recession and improve on the inadequate 3.5 per cent growth rate expected this year, which is aggravating unemployment and discouraging investment.

Mr. Vance today said the U.S. was determined to reduce its dependence on imported oil and to control inflation.

He set out these objectives for other OECD members:

-- Countries with trade surpluses and relatively low inflation should seek to grow faster.

-- Others, which have put their payments deficits and inflation under better control, should undertake some degree of domestic expansion.

This was in line with proposals by OECD experts that Germany and Japan should stimulate their economies more strongly than other OECD countries, while the so-called "convalescent countries" should set themselves a lower growth target.

Mr. Vance said all OECD nations should go beyond merely resisting protectionism and take positive action to expand world trade.

## Atomic waste dump proposed for Egyptian desert

VIENNA, June 13 (R). — Egyptian Deputy Premier Ahmed Sultan today held a first round of talks with Austrian officials on a proposed dump for atomic waste in the Egyptian desert.

Egyptian officials said Mr. Sultan, who is also energy minister, was preparing an agreement under which Austria would team up with Sweden and

Switzerland to build a storage plant for their nuclear waste in a mountainous region south of the Suez Canal.

Austrian sources said the plant, costing about two billion schillings (\$140 million), could also house waste from a nuclear plant being built in Egypt with American help.

The Austrian government has refused to start up its first nuclear

power station at Zwentendorf on the River Danube until a storage site for the waste has been found.

About 100 anti-nuclear campaigners demonstrated outside Vienna University today calling on the government to resign because of its controversial decision to go ahead with the Zwentendorf project once the storage problem had been solved.

## Zambia accuses S. Africa of preparing for attack

LUSAKA, June 14 (R). — Zambia has accused South Africa of building up troops and aircraft apparently in readiness for an attack on this country, government sources said here.

The sources said Foreign Minister Sileke Mwale summoned five Western envoys last night to make the accusation.

Dr. Mwale told the Western heads of missions that Zambia had received first-hand information of the massing of troops last week in the sensitive Caprivi Strip area of South Africa, along the Zambian border.

He said the build-up of troops and aircraft gave every sign of being preparation for an attack, the sources added.

"The situation is more critical and dangerous than at any time before. It is escalating the threat to international peace and security," the minister is reported to have said.

The five Western envoys represent the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, the countries that have been seeking an internationally acceptable independence settlement for Namibia.

The government sources said Dr. Mwale told the diplomats the South African build-up was in the Katimamulilo area. Zambia was prepared to defend itself and to seek help from any friendly country, he said, adding: "for the first time, Africa is becoming visibly a battlefield for international forces."

In Pretoria, a South African Defence Spokesman said his government had stated several times that South Africa had no intentions of attacking any of its neighbours.

"We have soldiers on our borders to guard our borders and to prevent terrorism aga-

## Pan Am offers U.S. - Holland flight for \$99

WASHINGTON, June 13 (R). — The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board today approved a plan by Pan American World Airways to fly passengers between Boston and Amsterdam for only \$99 one way and \$149 return.

Pan Am made clear at a press conference in Boston it was offering the new fare, which it described as the lowest in history, as a direct result of being cut out of the Boston-London route.

The introductory standby fare will apply from tomorrow.

Pan Am accused the British of making "unreasonable and ludicrous demands" in negotiations over air services between Britain and the United States.

Under the Civil Aviation agreement reached last year between the two countries, called the Bermuda II Agreement, two U.S. airlines can serve London from only two U.S. cities. Effective tomorrow, the two cities will be New York and Los Angeles.

## Soviet-American relations strained with charges of spying operations

WASHINGTON, June 14 (R). — Charges and counter-charges of cloak-and-dagger spying operations flying between Washington and Moscow are putting fresh strains on Soviet-American relations.

It coincides with growing talk on both sides of a possible new cold war, strains in détente, arguments over Africa and problems in Strategic Arms Limitation talks.

The war of words has been heating up in recent weeks and, after ranging over a crackdown on dissidents in the Soviet Union, the neutron bomb and Soviet-Cuban military intervention in Africa, seems to have settled for the moment on espionage.

The arrest of American businessman Francis J. Crawford -- hauled from his car in a Moscow street on Monday -- came only hours after the government newspaper Izvestia published spy charges against an American woman diplomat, declared anti-Soviet hysteria was being whipped up in the U.S. and said "we're not scared easily."

There has been no suggestion that the Moscow-based businessman, now being held in a KGB secret police jail on smuggling charges, was involved in espionage.

Mr. Crawford's arrest was regarded by U.S. officials as further Kremlin retaliation for the arrest of two Soviet officials at the UN on charges of stealing American military secrets.

A third man involved in the affair claimed diplomatic immunity and was expelled from the U.S.

Then came the strange affair of the bugging of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Washington cried "foul" and accused the Russians of planting listening devices in the embassy chimney. A tunnel from the chimney shaft led to a block of flats which U.S. security men found a Russian technician seated in front of a bank of consoles and equipment.

But the Soviet Union said the chimney was not on U.S. property and the electronic equipment was to counter U.S. intelligence activities.

The harsh words rolled on with President Carter, amid doubts at home about the direction of his administration's policy towards the Soviet Union, offering the Kremlin co-operation or confrontation he added in a speech last week that he was ready for either.

The Soviet Union hit back accusing Mr. Carter of telling lies about the Russians. Pravda, the Communist Party news-

paper, spoke of the danger of a return to the cold war and eventually transition to confrontation.

Two days ago the Russians claimed a blonde American diplomat was arrested in Moscow last July while trying to pass two vials of poison and other espionage equipment to a spy who had already killed an innocent Soviet citizen by poisoning him.

Izvestia also identified several other U.S. officials who had been in Moscow as members of the CIA.

The Soviet Union has said the two superpowers have an unwritten understanding not to publicise each other's espionage activities.

The U.S., according to the State Department, says it is not aware of any such "gentleman's agreement." Beyond that, American officials refuse to discuss intelligence activities publicly.

But officials here acknowledge that the latest spy charges have put new strains on relations between the two countries. President Carter has now ordered a fresh study of policies towards the Soviet Union and what he calls its aggressive struggle to score an unfair advantage from détente.

Fourteen senior members of

the House of Representatives International Relations Committee wrote to Mr. Carter saying they were confused and wanted to know whether U.S. policy towards Moscow had changed.

They said they were particularly concerned about recent tough statements by Mr. Carter's National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The congressmen sought a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who has tried to avoid the controversy. He will meet them in a secret session on Monday in an attempt to clear up the confusion.

Some senators believe the hard line against the Kremlin may be an unsuccessful ploy to prepare the Senate for what is expected to be bitterly fought debate on a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) with the Soviet Union.

Senator George McGovern, Democrat from South Dakota, described the mood in the U.S. capital as ... "a kind of anti-Communist hysteria that is always festering just below the surface in American politics." He added: "It has been cultivated here for some 30 years and there's a great temptation for the president's political advisers to tell him to play that game."

## Equal pay laws for all races are now in effect in Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 14 (AP). — Equal pay for equal work laws for all races will go into effect immediately for all civil servants in South-West Africa, or Namibia, South African authorities announced today.

The move was the latest in a series of measures over the past year to eliminate racial discrimination in the South African controlled territory.

Administrator General Martinus T. Steyn said the decision would be retroactive to April 1 and salary adjustments would be implemented as soon as possible.

Mr. Steyn said in a statement the new policy would apply to employees of the South-West African administration and the local government.

He said the administration, controlled by South Africa's ruling National Party, had agreed to make the necessary funds available.

It was not immediately known how many blacks or persons of mixed race called "coloureds" work in the civil service and would benefit from the decision.

"Shortly after my assumption of office I decided that differences in remuneration in South-West Africa's public sector based solely on race or color

should be eliminated if sufficient funds could be obtained from South-African sources," he said.

In the past year, Mr. Steyn has abolished the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act which banned interracial sex or marriage.

He also abolished the hated pass laws used to restrict the movement of blacks, gave all people the right to own land, lifted the ban on multi-racial political movements and public meetings.

Other changes include a uniform school syllabus for all races, desegregation of the Civil Service and a public service training programme for non-whites.

All these segregation laws still apply in South Africa which administers Namibia, a mineral-rich territory it plans to grant independence by Dec. 31.

Angolan-based Black Nationalists of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), fighting a guerrilla war to win control of the territory, have refused to take part in the independence plans.

South Africa has accepted Western proposals for U.N. supervised ceasefire and elections in the territory, which would include SWAPO, but to date SWAPO has not accepted the western plan.

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SYLOU  
PROAN  
BELNAG  
KENALT

Shall we join the ladies?  
WHAT THE MAN WHO DRANK TOO MUCH WINE BECAME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IGLOO WHINE GRIMLY STOLID  
Answer: What you usually can't understand when someone uses double-talk -- A SINGLE WORD

**THE Daily Crossword** by Jordan S. Lasher

ACROSS 1 Short punches 5 Ureus 8 Shopping centers 13 Zeno of — 14 Dove sound 15 In high spirits 16 Lift 18 Luanda's land 19 El or tee 21 At once 22 Campanella or Emerson 23 Broadway gas 25 Sailor 29 Nightingale

33 Scrapbook 34 Trooper, CB style 35 Rootstock 36 Words of little consolation 39 Youngsters 40 "My Love is like —" 41 Unleash 42 More allergic, in a way 44 River craft 45 After fa or tra 46 Brock or Piniella 47 Eggs' companions

50 Vanish 56 Language of India 58 Toughened, as metal 59 Moth's hangout 60 Sialom 61 Tear apart 62 Hemmed and — 63 Lao — 64 Former French president

DOWN 1 Rugged vehicle 2 "— want for Christmas..." 3 Busy signal 4 Galle's feat 5 Lights, — camera 6 Like a fute 7 Sweet wine 8 Gargish, e.g. 9 Barring statistic: abbr. 10 Early March symbol 11 French composer 12 Cabbage dish

15 Rio de — 17 House style 20 Under control 24 Thought 25 Potato holders 26 Mrs. Berlin 27 Dwelling 28 Freshwater mollusk 29 O'Toole 30 Nearsighted character 31 X out 32 Folktales 34 Washington group 37 Feet a paratrooper 38 Contract section 43 Veered sharply 44 Francis or Stevens 46 Golf course 47 Be eager 48 Creme — creme 49 Tortoise-like 51 Across 52 Chagall 53 Shortening 54 Superman under wraps 55 Vortex 57 Apply

Yesterdays' Puzzle Solved:

DOIT CALIS SHEN AREA ABOUT TALE MEAN RETRO ALIA PORTEND ENTREAT ALIVE BEAT ENGLANDS REPEARS NOBA ARAN ERGOT ATE PLANETS ODA CREPE SIOA ARIL TENETS ANITITANK NAIF TOR SADOER BISLOVE AGRA VAPOR PAID RUIN EMOTE HOSE KEPT SEWED YSER

5/5/78

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## Does West Germany have a growing division of classes?

Class differences of the British type have been virtually absent from West Germany for many years. But as the economic going gets tougher, there is talk of "us and them" again in a country where after work the blue collar workers dress like bank managers.

By Klaus Botle

LONDON, (F.T.). — During the recent wave of wage negotiations, strikes and lock-outs in West Germany an argument has resurfaced which had disappeared from labour relations in this country for many years. There is thinking in terms of social classes of "us and them", of "egoistic employers" and attempts by some union leaders to sow "a new hatred" in the minds of their members.

Is this a revival of what seemed to have been overcome for good in Germany? Is it a general feeling among millions of workers or is it just the sparkle of unrest such as one can always find among members of certain groups, like workers with a particular political interest or students who are fed up with always being on the receiving end of lessons on life and politics?

Few distinctions

By and large West Germany does not show a great deal of class distinctions and class barriers which could make for hard feelings. This seems strikingly different from Britain.

There are few housing districts left in the big cities where one would find just "lower class" people living with their families. Blue and white collar workers live to-

gether with shopkeepers, teachers or civil servants in housing areas consisting of owner-occupied houses as well as apartment blocks with six or twelve flats and even multi-storey blocks, towers in which the high prices or rents are paid for the top floor flats.

In Germany there is no such place as Blackpool or South-end where "middle class" people would not go on holiday, not for love or money. There is probably not one holiday resort in Germany or Austria with a reputation of being mainly for working class people.

The German blue collar worker outside his job is not recognisable as such, anyway not by his appearance. He often wears a suit, shirt, tie and hat as smart as that of any "bourgeois".

There might be a historical explanation for this. The German worker has for many years had a great deal of social security and job protection. Therefore he has never been as dependent on his mates and his union to stick to him and to take action for his sake, as has been the case in Britain.

So while the British blue-collar man had to be careful not to dissociate himself, by appearance and behaviour, too far from his fellow workers, his German counterpart had no need always to identify himself as a manual worker.

Another difference between the two countries is the significance of the language. For centuries Germany consisted of many principalities. These regions existed in their own right, with their own little capitals and for a long time, their own political, economic and cultural development.

Germany was a decentralised country with no all-attracting magnet as was London, the great wen, in Britain. This situation helped to maintain dialects. Therefore in Germany a person speaking dialect or semi-dialect does not scale himself down in class terms to the same degree as he probably would in Britain.

Other characteristics of class are also lacking in Germany. There are hardly any "Public Schools", so only a tiny number of children are being educated separately from "working class" children.

You would not find a pub with a public and a saloon bar. And, as far as one can see, there does not seem to be an equivalent to that infamous remark occasionally made by middle class parents when the son introduces to them a girlfriend of so-called humble origin: "N.o.c. — our class".

History

Germany's economic and political history supplies a number of explanations why its class differences are -- at least still at present -- less distinct than those of other countries.

There was the Great Inflation after the First World War, with its peak in 1923, when a box of matches cost th-

ousands of millions of Reichsmark. Almost the entire middle class lost its savings. The working classes were far less affected because workmen hardly had any savings. The upper classes on the other hand suffered least because their assets were land, buildings, plant, machinery and goods in stock.

During the Second World War the middle classes again lost heavily. Millions of employers, professional men, craftsmen with a business of their own lost their houses, their business, their stocks in the bombing.

In the very last phase of the war and even for a long time after it had ended altogether, about 1.5m. Germans flooded into West Germany, as refugees and displaced persons, most of them with just one or two suitcases. They left behind farms and factories, shops and homes, furniture and valuables.

This time the upper classes were not spared from the disaster, if one does not take into account the horses and wagons which some of the "Junkers" were able to move from their estates into the West. And, of course, once again most of the money was gone, the savings in cash and on bank account, in bonds, debentures and life assurance policies. Germany had its second great inflation within a generation.

As is often the case in history not only a country's downfall but also its recovery reduces class distinctions. The fantastic revival of the West German economy, beginning in 1948, gave many people from all walks of life a good chance again to accumulate wealth.

Continuous strong growth enabled a main who had learned his trade to make high profits, to achieve steadily increasing income from employment and self-employment and high interest on his news savings.

Changes

But in the last 10 years economic growth, material progress and wealth have become dubious achievements. More often than in the fifties and sixties the rich are being dubbed as the "arrogant, self-important bosses", the "exploiters", even "parasites". The loss of jobs during this period of recession and slow growth may have made workers and trade unionists suspicious, that many an employer might put the interest of his labour force into the background.

Also, many of these employers are no longer the post-war generation -- the man who worked from a draughty hut and chased orders, supplies and loans for the expansion of his business in an old "banger". It is now his son, who has never had to fight for survival, who has never gone hungry, who is instead accustomed to drive to university in his expensive sports-car.

On the other side the moderate trade union officials of the fifties and sixties who used to think in terms of "common interest" and "partnership" have in many cases been replaced.

Their jobs have very often been taken over by the generation of those who as students ten years ago were chased and clubbed by the police when demonstrating for some nebu-

lous "new system, of "a radical socialist nature.

They were and may still be full of contempt for the "little bourgeois", who in turn just called them "drifters". Many of this new generation are probably slowly tempted to make use of the power they have now gained.

Is this then the beginning of new class barriers? It does not have to be. The basic economic situation in West Germany may nowadays be slightly more favourable for the seed of class struggle than during the years of steady growth and very low unemployment. But how much of the seed will germinate depends on the common sense of workers, employers and the new middle classes.

History seems to prove that a consciousness of class distinctions is created rather by factual events and developments than by political propaganda and indoctrination. The Nazis for instance tried to stop people from thinking in terms of classes: "We are not bourgeois, peasants, workmen -- knock down the barriers, comrades!" But what was left of class distinctions at that time by and large remained.

Now the political left in West Germany, taking advantage of the economic difficulties and occasional industrial conflict, tries to talk people in to class consciousness. But if the economic situation does not worsen the odds should remain in favour of those who do not believe that human beings nowadays can be divided into social classes.

-- FINANCIAL TIMES NEWS-FEATURES

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